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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
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EXAMINER

HUFFMAN, JULIAN D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2853

DATE MAILED: 05/22/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/888,215

Applicant(s)

STEVENS, CHAD A.

Examiner

Julian D. Huffman

Art Unit

2853

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 June 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1, 8, 9, 11, 16, 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Cooledge et al. (U.S. 5,258,214).

Cooledge et al. discloses a method of making a user-customized electrostatic sticker, said method comprising:

printing a user-selected image on sticker print medium, said sticker print medium being of a non-conductive material on which an electrostatic charge can be maintained such that said sticker print medium functions as an electrostatic sticker (column 3, lines 1-7);

depositing an electrostatic charge on said sticker print medium with a charge donor after said printing of said user selected image (column 3, line 65-column 4, line 4) such that a side of said sticker bearing said electrostatic charge is in contact with a surface to which said sticker is applied (fig. 3, column 4, lines 13-17, 43-47 and 55-60);
and

perforating one or more sections of said sticker print medium (column 4, lines 7-9).

With regards to claims 16, 18 and 19 Cooledge et al. discloses an electrostatic sticker kit comprising:

at least one transparent sheet of electrostatic sticker print medium (12, column 4, lines 18-20); and

a charge donor for depositing an electrostatic charge on either side of said sticker print medium (column 4, lines 1-4).

3. Claims 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Longtin (U.S. 5,334,431).

Longtin discloses an electrostatic print medium for use with a printer, said sticker print medium comprising:

a blank sheet of electrostatic print medium (the sticker was inherently blank before it was printed upon);

an electrostatic charge deposited on a side of said sticker print medium (column 3, lines 6-9); and

a protective backing over said electrostatic charge (fig. 1, 20);

wherein the sticker is transparent vinyl (lines 15-16);

wherein the sheet is perforated to define a plurality sticker panes (fig. 1).

4. Claims 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Suzuki et al. (U.S. 5,579,446).

Suzuki et al. discloses host computer (101) for generating a user-selected image ;

an inkjet printer (100) connected to the host computer for receiving print data corresponding to the user-selected image.

Suzuki et al. does not disclose printing on an electrostatic print media.

However, the material or article worked upon by an apparatus does not further limit the apparatus. See MPEP 2115.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cooledge et al. as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Suzuki et al. (U.S. 4,882,621).

Cooledge et al. does not expressly disclose reversing the image when printing it.

Suzuki et al. discloses a printing device which uses a mode setting switch (16) to enable a mirror image converting circuit (4) to perform a mirror image conversion on data from a host apparatus when transparencies are used as the recording medium, such that the image may be viewed normally after printing (column 2, lines 43-47 and column 3, lines 36-50).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Suzuki et al. into the invention of

Cooledge et al., thereby obtaining the invention claimed, for the purpose of enabling image data to appear in its proper orientation when printing on a transparent media.

6. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cooledge et al. in view of Suzuki et al. as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Naik et al. (U.S. 5,579,446).

Cooledge et al. in view of Suzuki et al. do not disclose the host computer with a printer driver performing the reversing operation of the image.

However, Naik et al. discloses a host computer which performs image processing, then sends the processed image to the printer through a printer driver (fig. 1, column 5, lines 34-41).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Naik et al. into the invention of Cooledge et al. in view of Suzuki et al. thereby obtaining the invention claimed for the purpose of reducing the cost of the printing apparatus by performing computations using the host computer.

7. Claims 5 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cooledge et al. to claim 1 above and further in view of Schmidt (U.S. 6,261,658).

Cooledge et al. does not expressly disclose providing the electrostatic charge to the sticker print medium prior to printing on it.

Schmidt discloses that electrically charging a sticker before printing on it enhances the ability of the printed side to accept ink (column 5, lines 39-45).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Schmidt into the invention of Cooledge et al. thereby obtaining the invention claimed for the purpose of enhancing the ability of the print side to accept ink.

8. Claims 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cooledge et al. in view of Schmidt as applied to claim 5 above, and further in view of Longtin.

Cooledge et al. as modified does not expressly disclose a protective backing for the sticker print medium.

Longtin discloses this (fig. 2, element 20).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Longtin into the invention of Cooledge et al. in view of Schmidt for the purpose of protecting the sticker until it is applied to the application surface (column 2, lines 4-8).

9. Claims 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Longtin in view of Chamberlain.

Longtin discloses an electrostatic sticker kit comprising:

at least one sheet of vinyl electrostatic sticker print medium (fig. 2, column 3, lines 6-9).

Longtin does not disclose a charge donor.

Chamberlain discloses that using a charge donor after the sticker is in place increases the electrical effect (column 1, line 55-column 2, line 7).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Chamberlain into the invention of Longtin for the purpose of increasing the electrical effect and increasing adhesion.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Julian D. Huffman whose telephone number is (703) 308-6556. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Barlow, can be reached on (703) 308-3126. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 308-7722. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.



JH

May 16, 2002



John Barlow
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